Mational Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
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Single copies, THREE CENTS.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1561.
In accordance with the provisions of the art of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of the provisions of the art of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of the provisions of the art of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of Congress, approved May 33, 1864, which is in the vote of Congress, and the congress of the provision of the Congress of Congress of

PROPOSALS
will be received at the Post Office Department, in
the city of Washington, until 3 clobek p.m. of
SATURDAY, the fightley of October, 1884, for conveying the mails of the United States by a

guaranteed, with a naturisatory testimonial that the guaranters are mon of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bindle 'n ame and residuate, and the name of seath member of the first, when a company offers, should be distinuity stated in the proposal.

The acceptancy or non-acceptance of the bids will be obtained by the foatmanter Guerral as soon as the contract of the first of the contract of the bids will be obtained by the foatmanter Guerral as soon expected by the foatmanter Guerral as soon expected by the foatmanter of the bids in the accepted by the foatmanter of the bids in the sacepted by the foatmanter of the bids in the sacepted by the foatmanter of the bids in the sacepted by the foatmanter. And in case of upon joint acceptance, distinct and experts to contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with secul Government to the responsible for only its proportion of the subsady to be paid for the service. The Print Assential the subsady to be paid for the service. The Print Assential Evaluation of the wide of the paid for the service. The Print Assential Evaluation of the words "Mail Proposition of the subsady to be paid for the service. The Deak," with the words "Mail Proposition of the subsady to be paid for the service. The Deak," with the words "Mail Proposition of the subsady to be paid to the service by other seat, which will be the least day for receiving propusals under this advertisement.

For time or Guerral of the case of the subsadial density of the proposition and the subsadiance of the proposition and the subsadial exception of propusals under this advertisement, certain information on that subset will have been received. When reserved, it will be made public.

Jett-were

DROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 15, 1864, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 15, 1804. Proposals with be reserved for the delivery, for the use of the Department, of about 800 tons of the time of the Department, of about 800 tons of the time of the Department of the Department Company's Coal proferred—said for about 800 tons LYKET'S VALLEY REIT A-BH, register, all to be weighted at the Francisco and the Errange scales; to be delivered at the Transcription of the Department of the Department

e. rids will be reserved until MONDAY, the 19th

Daily National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 25, 1864.

LAND SALES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

Integrate of townships, vir.

North of the base line and west of the Afth principal Sections 2 and 17; the N 5 of section 19, and the N 5 of section 19, the N 5 of section 19, and the N 5 of section 21, and the N 5 of section 19, the N 5 of section 21, and the N 5 of section 19, the N 5 of section 21, and the N 5 of section 19, the N 5 of section 21, and the N 5 of section 21, and 19 the section 22, and the N 5 of section 23, of township 122, of range 21.

Sections 1, 2, 5, 7, 2, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 121; the S 5 of section 12; the S 1 of section 15; the S 5 of section 12; the S 1 of section 15; the S 5 of section 12; the S 1 of section 15; the S 5 of section 15; the S 5 of section 15; the S 5 of section 19; the S 5

ib, if, 21, 22, 26, 27, and 28, of township 122, see those 7, if, 92, 27, 29, 21, 23, and 28, of township 123, of range 27.

The E 8, NR 14, of section 1, of township 121, sections 1 and 11, of township 121, its W 15, its sections 1 and 11, of township 121, its W 15, its part of 121, sections 13, its part of 121, its part of 121, sections 13, its part of 121, its part of 121, sections 13, its part of 121, and 23, of township 121, sections 13, its part of 121, and 23, of township 121, sections 13, its part of 121, and 23, of township 124, of range 18.

Lands appropriated by issue for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with salestiness of swamp lands filed to your office by the 121 part of 121, and 121, of 121, and 121, of 121, and 121,

By the President:
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office

Commissioner of the centeral Land Office.

NOTICE TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

All lows face actual estitements under existing laws, subsisting prior to and up to the dage of this proslamation, will be recognized; and all such settlers are hereby esiled upon to come forward and establish and enter their ciaims with the Register and Receiver before the day fixed in the foregoing for the commencement of the publicable.

Note.—UNIVERS, commencement of the publicable.

Note.—UNIVERS, commencement of the publicable and be made for advertising proclamations, except to such publishers as are specifically authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Jed-Lawting

FIFTEENTH STREET,

NEW U. S. BEVEN-THIRTY LOAN, Authorized by the act of June 20, 1984. The note w ii be issued under date of August 15, in denom-

\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000 AND \$5000, Payable to bearer or order, branch Payable to bearer or order, bearing interest at 7 3-10 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, and will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into six per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.

We buy and sell
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
THEASURY NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND COIN;
And pay the highest price for
QUANTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATE CHECKS,
iest-diff JAY COOKE & CO.

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COLLECTORS OF CLAIMS
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
AND NEGOTIATORS OF CONTRACTS,
NO. 476 SEFENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON CILE.

WE SERRE SPERMISSION TO
HOD. Hamilton Hamilto, Vice President, Me.
John Goodwin, Me. C., Me.
N. H. Mass.

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John Goodwin, M. C., Me.
Edward Hadiling, M. C., Me.
Alex. H. Ries, Mass.
Alex. H. Ries, Mass.
Alex. H. Ries, Mass.
Alex. H. Ries, Mass.
Alignature of Marchan, Country
Dwight Loomis, Goodwing, Pa.
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Justin S. Marrill, V.
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John T. Nixon, N. J.

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Resers Jay Cocke's Co., Bankers, Washington
C., and Philadelphia, Pa.

JYSH E. FIRST NATIONAL MANK VI.
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M. G. Minn.
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or two weaks stire that day; the Equations of the State o

THEPRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

From this time until the Presidential election, every loyal man who favors the re-elec-tion of Mr. Lincoln will want a newspaper

We propose to send our weekly paper for the period of six months, from the first of June to the first of December, which will cover the

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

QUANTEMBATTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, August 18, 1984.

Bealed Proposals will be reserved at this office,
until SATURDAY, August 27, 1984, at 12 o'clock,
un, for delivery to Brigadler General D. H.
Rucker, Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington, D. C., of the following quantities and descriptions of Lumber, viri.

1,500,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 44,
from 12 to 18 feet long.
60,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 54,
110,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 54,
110,000 feet White Pine Tongued and Grooved
Flooring, 44, from 13 to 18 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Sanalling, 284, 19 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Sanalling, 184, 19 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 284, 10 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 284, 20 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 284 and 10, 15 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 288 and 10, 15 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 288 and 10, 15 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 288 and 10, 10 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 288 and 10, 10 feet long.
100,000 feet Hemicok Joint, 288 and 10, 10 feet long.

50,000 feet White Pine Timber, ax9, from 16 to 4

cet long.
25,000 feet White Fice Selects, 8-5.
25,000 feet White Fine Selects, 6-4. for coffin lumber, not less than 12 linches and upwards, dressed into sides.
2 20,000 feet 6-4 White Fine Selects, not less than 13 linches and upwards.

I unihe and unwards
for 000 feet 54 inch White Pine Selecta (wide.)
200,006 feet 64 inch White Pine Selects.
50 000 feet 54 inch White Pine Selects.
50 000 feet 1-6 inch White Pine Selects.
50 000 feet 1-6 inch White Pine Shingles,
25 00 000 No. 1 White Pine Shingles, 15 in.
20 000 Pisatering Laths.
Samples of shingles and laths proposed for w satering Laths.
I shingles and laths proposed for will required.
All of the above described to be good merchant

General.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the environe, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to Brigatter General D. H. kucker, Chief Quartermaster, Washington Depot.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. D. D. N.A., Colored, M. D.,

(Fhiladelphia Press, Inquirer, and North American copy.)

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000. ORISON BLUNT, Pres't. JOHN L. CILLEY, Sec y.

BRANCH OFFICE: No. 474 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE WILLARDS' HOTEL.

WAR RISES TAKEN ON LIFE, AT THE The insuring of Limbs being the secondly of this The locuring of Limbs being the specially of this Company, the attention of Oppricas and Sol-piers is particularly called to its merits. Prospectus and circular, explaining the principles of the Company, can be bad, with all other in-termation, by calling at the office, No. 474 Four-

oth street.

VERY OFFICER, SOLDIER AND SAILOR

uld insure his Limbs, thereby providing for

self, in case he should be so unfortunate as to ose a limb.

This is the only Insurance Company of the kind n the world, chartered expressly by the State of

w York to meet the wants of this great rebelaul-im Blanaring Agent of Branch Office. JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.

HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED NEW OFFICE, PIPTEENTH STREET, NEAR G STREET, UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The rich light

erly, and like a heaven-sent blessing, Upon the upturned faces of a great multitude The musical swell, Of song subline, pealed out its triumph glad, And my 'raps soul went out upon the wings— The riewless wings of molodys; and left This weary land;

And sought a glorious one beyond the stars, Where life is love, and love is infinite; Where shadows ne'er come to dim the light Of perfect blessedness.

The music ceased, And looking up, I saw, through lingering tenrs, A wan, half spiritual face, an earnest face, Whose greatest beauty was its intense look Of self-levoledness.

He spoke, and then it seemed As it that living mass had but our heart, One mighty, quivering, throbbing heart, And such word pierced it through!

And then, at last, He stood all silent, weary, pale and spent; And quivering with emotion—not a sound Was heard within the camp, save murmured prayer And stifled sighs and groans-

Until, with face acrene and sanctified, A hoty silence fell

A holy silence fell Upon us then. I know not what he said— I know not how he prayed—I onl; know I felt his words within my inmost soul; And howed in a we—for God set very sear! Howann GLYNDON.

Hotel de Castle Thunder.

Whoever a person is—even if it be a mortal enemy—it is not right to publish all his wrongs without giving him credit for what good be has done. Aud if it is not right in an individual case, it certainly cannot be in a nation, where peace ought to reign, and where it is a sin to make matters any worse than they are, by misrepresenting the deeds of those who

while a guest at the above "Castle," I am tast that the "bill of fare" was as good, a shundant, and as various as could be of.

Mile a guest at the above "Castle," I am condidont that the "bill of fare" was as good, as abundant, and as various as could be afforded. It consisted of corn-brend, rice, peas, and bacon. During the first few weeks we had large rations of bread, etc., sufficient for a laboring man; but soon after the commencement of hostilities, in the "on to Richmond," we had smaller rations of bread, and the bacon was of an inferior quality.

After the Petersburg and Weldon railroads were cut, we received still smaller rations of bread and meat, and the commissary was forbidden to sell anything, except by a special order. Our rations at this time consisted of the following: for breakfast, a piece of corn bread, three inches square, and a gill of rice, or of peas; for dinner, a piece of bread the same size, and a small plees of bacon. The bread was made with water, out of unaffed meal. The peas were always wormy. The rice was sometimes good, but generally was musty, or contained vermin. Some rations contained a thousand, which were white, about an eighth of an inch in length, and about the size of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a corn the same and the cambridge of the same contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a cambric needle. Some contained either a different species of vermin or the same of a corn that the foot of the Hers-Nim-enter of the same of the cambridge o

ment we may be the same of the common of the monoid, for away every lattice and every that there were independent of the monoid, for away every that there were independent of the common of the commo

considered) female prisoner of ear that they have ever had, who was not dreased in men's attire throughout. They could not send me to "Hotel de Libby," because there was no private room. The Castle has four, expressly tor females, with a private hall between them and the central hall of the building. Every one had a large window that opened on the street from the second story of a three-story brick building that sometimes held several hundred prisoners, the majority of whom are deserters from the Confederate army.

There was but one in these rooms when I strived there—a Miss Manus, from Missiasippi, who had been confined for many months as a spy. She was released to be sent home about a week before lieft. After I had been there about a week before lieft. After I had been there about a week before lieft. After I had been there about a

spy. She was receased to be sent home acoust week before lieft. After I had been there about two months, a large stout Irish woman was brought tree, stating abe was a cook for the officers of Gen. Wessel's brigade, and that her tustand was a private in a Masachusetts regiment. She was sent home on the last dag-of-trace boat. About two weeks before I left a woman was brought from near Petersburg, charged with having harbored Confederate deserters. She left after one night's stay. Another, a Mrs. Green and her hueband, were brought from the "Neck" on the Potomac in Virginia, charged with allowing Yankees to land on their farm. Her husband was 51 years old, and dressed in blue. She was 40, and left four children at home alone, the eldest a girl of 16. Her cries and groups were so deep and hitter, that it almost distracted me, being compelied to hear what nothing but philosophy could in any degree politists, and what little of the medicine I could spare without death to myself, could not be received by a stomach that was too old to appreciate a new variety of foreign balm.

I can endure the sight and sound of the groatest agon, when I can do aught to relieve the same, but to find a case of the above age and habits of thought, and a woman—I confers it makes me weak to think of it. Whover the same, but to find a case of the above age and habits of thought, and a woman—I confers the makes me weak to think of it. Whover he same, but to find a case of the above age and habits of thought, and a woman—I confers the makes me weak to think of it. Whover he same, but to find a case of the above age and habits of thought, and a woman—I confers the markes me weak to think of it. Whover he same, but to find a case of the above deep my heart can bear;" so that one can manufacture smiles by the bushel when the heart is breaking; so that, whatever of wrongs or injustice may be met, no glance of wrongs or injustice may be met, no glance of wrongs are injustice may be met, no glance of wrongs are injustice may be met, no glance of w

many this side the ocean who have already

contained a thousand, which were white, about an sighth of an inch in length, and about the size of a cambric needle. Some contained wither a different species of varmin or the same further developed, for they nearly filled the further developed, for they nearly filled the internal and were black. The bason, in several instances, was so rotten that its odor was unendurable to me after it was served, and would but "just hold together." Occasionally one could see large worm orifices through the best of it. But it was never so bad but that is aways found some one who would gladly accept my ration.

As much as the rebs have said against "women's rights," they treated the femalos in some respects as squared of the men, f. e., they gave the same rations.

We had a female servant, and my rice was prepared for cooking by myself, as soon as i found its condition, and was cooked separate from the general mess. I was informed by resulted from

Life in the Country-Experience of Me

BY PERDERICK S. COZZENS. It is a good thing to live in the country. To

It is a good thing to live in the country. To escape from the prison walls of the metropolistic great brickery we call "the city"—and to live amid blossoms and leaves, in shadow and sunshine, in moonlight and starlight, in rain, mist, dew, hoar frost and drought, out in the open campaign, and under the blue dome that is bounded by the horizon only. It is a good thing to have a well with dripping buckets, a porch with honey bads and sweet bells, a hive embroidered with simble bees, a sun-dial mossed over, lay up the caves, curtains of dimity, a tumbler of fresh flowers in your bedroom, a rooster on the roof, and a dog under the plazza.

room, a rooster on the roof, and a dog under the plazza.

When Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, with our heads full of fresh butter and cool, crisp radiabse for tea; with ideas entirely lucid with respect to milk, and a looseness of calculation as to the number in family it would take a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs every morning; when Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, we found some preconceived notions had to be shandoned, and some departure made from the pians we had laid down in the little back parlor in avenue G.

One of the first schlevements in the country is early rising, with the lark—with the sun—while the dew is on the grass, "under the open cyclids of the morn," and so forth. What can be done with 5 or 6 o'clock in town? What can be done at those hours in the country? With the hoe, the rake, the dibble, the spade, the watering pot? To plant, prune, drill, transplant, graft, train, and sprinkle. Mrs. S. and I agreed to arise early in the country.

"Bichard and Bobins were two pretty men. They isid in hed till the clock struck early to plumped Richard and looked at the sky; O, brother Robus! the sun's very high."

Early rising in the country is not an instinct.

Early rising in the country is not an instinct; is a sentiment, and must be cultivated. Early rising in the country is not an instinct; it is a sontiment, and must be cultivated.

A friend recommended me to send to the south side of Long Island for some very prolife potatoes—the real hippotopotamins breed. Down went my man, and what with expenses of horse-hire, tavern bills, toil-gate, and breaking a wagon, the hippopotami cost as much apiece as pine-apples. They were fine potatoes, though, with comely features, and large, languishing eyes, that promised increase of family without dolay. As I worked my own garden (for which I hired a landscape gardener at two dollars per day, to give me instructions,) I concluded that my first experience in early rising should be the planting of the hippopotamuses. I accordingly rose next morning at five, and it rained. I rose next morning at five, and it rained. The next, and it rained. It rained for two weeks. We had splendid potatoes every day for dinner.

"My de "," said I to Mrs. Sparrowgrass, "where did you get those fine potatoes?" The lasts of the hippopotamuses were before me, peeled, and boiled, and mashed, and baked, with a nice thin brown crust on the top.

I was more successful afterward. I did get

baked, with a lice and over top.

I was more successful afterward. I did get some fine seed potatoes in the ground. But something was the majter; at the end of the season I did not get as many out as I put in.

Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who was a notable housewife, said to me one day:

"Now, my dear, we shall soon have plenty of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickens."

There they were, each one with as many

of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickum."

There they were, each one with as many feathers as a grasshopper, and a chirp not louder. Of course, we looked forward with pleasant hopes to the period when the first cackle should amounce the milk white egg, warmly deposited in the hay which we had provided bountifully. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remark that our hens had remarkably large combs, to which Mrs. 8. replied:

"Yes, indeed, she had observed that; but if I wanted a real treat, I ought to get up early in the morning and hear them crow."

"Crow," said I, faintly, "our hens crowing. Then, by

"the cock that crowed in the morn, To walts the priest all shaven and shorm," we might as well give up the hopes of having

Mational Republican.

A Romance.

The traveler who has been so very unfortunate as to alt beside an unknown beauty in a
rallway carriage, and had his conversational
powers brought into play by her spirit of sociatility, can comprehend the bilss of a goodlooking bachelor whose car adventure we are
about to relate.

Now, it happened that a yreing and stylish looking lady noticed the act, and so well pleased was she to see an old woman treated politely that she at once removed her carriet hag from the end of the seat occupied, and in-sted the gentleman to take its place. Nothing both our hero accepted the modest invitation, and was soon engaged in a friendly conversation with the belie of the train. They chatted in lively style until the "shades of night were falling fast," when the lady's nitremer greatly shower, then indistinct, and then altogether ceased, for she was asleep.

Not being disposed to follow her example, the gentleman amused himself by watching his fellow passengers, and was reminded of his companion's presence by her head touching his shoulder. Morphens had her completely in his folds, and by a series of graceful node she unconsciously sought the support of her railroad sequaintance.

The bachelor was delighted at the first gen-

his lovely burden, he placed his arm around her waist and then gave himself up to the delirum of the moment.

After passing the next station, a gentleman entered the car containing the couple before referred to, and commenced examining faces of each occupant, as though in search of some friend. In the darkness of the hour he passed the sleeper and her supporter without noticing them, and it was only when he turned to retrace his steps, that the scene attracted his steen that the scene at the scene was succeeded by a frown, and he stepped quickly to the side of the fair eleeper.

As his hand des ended heavily on her should, a hos started, opened her eyes, sprang to her feet "blushing celestial rosyred." Before the bachelor could speak, the new comer politically informed him that he could take care of his own wife, if he had no objections, and straightway led the lady to another seat.

The explanation that ensued unfolded the fact that the lady had been absent on a visit for some time, and was then returning to the faithful husband, whose impatience led him to meet her half way. Eager to march her, he had untered the car only to find her in the arms of a stranger. Of course the atranger told how it happened; but the frown did not pass away from the brow of the husband until they left the car.

the car.

RELIGIOUS FRELING OF ACTORS.—Paul Bedford Hiustrates the religious feeling of actors by describing a Sunday evening party at Kean's house, at Richmond, at which Mrs. Glover said: "Now, Edmund, give us a treat by repeating to us the litany and the "Lord's Prayer,"" He consented; and had the delivery of those sacred words been heard by our ecclesisation betteren, it would have proved to them a issoon on eloquence beyond all price. Be it understood this occurred on a Sunday evening therefore, that even will demonstrate to the world, more particularly to the artaight-lead portion of the creation, that they are not the thoughtless children they are considered to be.

"I wowden where those clouds are going?" aighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger to the heavy funereal masses that floated lazily in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder," and her little brother.

A Paratan is Luck.—Mr. Wm. Appleton, a printer in the office of the Hamilton (O.) Tel-egraph, has just received information of sing-cy of \$33,000, bequeathed him by a deceased A oxogen in Newport has accommisted nearly three bushels of nickels, and is waiting for a higher premium to sell them.

List of General Hospitals
Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. About, U. S.
A., Medical Director Diparts on of
Washington.
1. Armory Square, Washington, D. C.;
Seventh street west, between C and D streets
south, in charge of Surgeon D. W. Bliss, U.
S. V